

manifestation of prerequisite qualifications, should, being in England, receive licence from some religious body as minister of the gospel. Suppose he should then take an agency from the British Temperance Society, and, after visiting other parts of the kingdom with good success, greeted and approved wherever he had gone as a peace-maker, philanthropist and Christian, while on his way to the hills of Scotland, the Glasgow Chronicle, if that paper were hostile to the Temperance cause, with a view to render him the more odious as identified with that cause, should undertake to make it stigma on him, that he was formerly of the American army—secretary of war in the United States—suppressing the fact that he was now an approved gospel minister. How would the editors of the Vermont Chronicle themselves view such an act?

(8) Why have not the editors of the Chronicle "the courage" to attack this resolution "plainly"? If what this resolution expresses is not sufficiently plain to commence an attack upon, take the resolutions passed by the Chilcote Presbytery, and adopted by this Convention.

(9) If by "Garrisonism" they mean obedience to God's commands—very well; they are at liberty to assert what they "understand us," "to have approved," and it shall be considered no slander.

(10) A mistake—it was not adopted; only read and laid on the table.

The readers of the Chronicle are requested for their own, as well as the truth's sake, to suspend judgment in relation to Charles Stuart, until they may see him, or may have some opportunity of knowing the truth concerning him. Whoever loves a meek and quiet spirit—whoever loves a frank and honest heart—whoever loves kindness of behavior, refined feelings, a disciplined, vigorous intellect, an expanded soul and glowing affections—whoever loves a man whose benevolence and philanthropy are measured only by the wants and woes of human nature, will involuntarily love Charles Stuart.

We marked the entire article, including some paragraphs of rant and spleen against Mr Garrison and a resolution passed by the Convention, sustaining him, but have not room for more now. The conduct of these men must be highly amusing to Mr Garrison, while he is sustained by such resolutions and such men as are daily gathering around him. While we pity those who from envy or other black passions are constantly traducing him, we fervently pray that he may have humility and grace superior to his temptation in his enviable condition.

ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE. On the 4th page of this paper may be found some interesting remarks from a report on this subject which is now receiving so much deserved attention from the philanthropic and humane.

Those who were employed as Trustees to establish such an institution in Vermont, have recently purchased a situation in the vicinity of the village of Brattleboro—lately the residence of Joseph Fessenden, now deceased. The location is highly spoken of, as "eminently calculated for an Asylum and Retreat for the insane." It is expected that the establishment will be forthwith ready for the reception of a limited number of patients.

ROBINSON, charged with the murder of Ellen Jewett, has had his trial before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, in New-York, and acquitted. The trial excited great interest, occupying five days. The report fills fifteen columns and a half of the New-York Spectator, in fine type, and is not full yet.

THE TEXAN CONQUEST.

On this subject a most strange infatuation has seized a portion of this Christian nation. We believe a more bloody and wicked conquest cannot be read in the history of land-pirates and state-robbers. The *ex post facto* pretext is, that Santa Anna has been a tyrant in his own kingdom. Be it so. Does this justify their setting up an imperium in imperio—their kingdom in his kingdom—violently breaking up the Mexican government, robbing that nation of a part of its territory? Texas is as really and rightfully a part of Mexico, as Rutland County is a part of the State of Vermont. But it is not enough to about and encourage these greedy crusaders, while they plunder and havoc. What next? Why, we are now called upon by a leading member of the United States Senate, an ex-candidate for the Vice-Presidency, to open wide our arms and embrace in our glorious Union these homicides—these butchers yet covered and smoking with gore. Did ever a nation ripen for destruction faster than this?

The following article should have appeared in No. 35:

From the Quarterly Anti-Slavery Magazine.

TEXAS.

BY DAVID LEE CHILD, ESQ.

[Concluded.]

The following is an extract from *Benton's Essays on the annexation of Texas*, published in the *St. Louis Beacon*, in the Spring of 1829.

"That these latter [the slave states] have much to fear from the undue preponderance of the free states is proved in every way that human proof can be exhibited to the human mind; in speeches, writings and essays; in newspaper publications; in books and pamphlets; in the acts and proceedings of corporate bodies; in the resolutions and memorials of societies and associations; in the solemn acts of state legislation and in the halls of Congress; from the federal bench, and from the sacred stand of the pulpit; all issuing for a series of years from the non-slaveholding states, all thickening as time advances, and all tending to one point, the abolition of slavery, under the clause in the declaration of independence, which asserts the natural equality of all men. Dreadful would be the condition of these states—cruel and terrible their fate beyond the power of pen to describe, or pencil to paint, or imagination to conceive, if in the excessive preponderance of free states, a majority of the judges shall be found on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States to act on the law declared by Mr Justice Story in his charge to the Grand Jury at Portsmouth, N. H. in May 1820; or a majority in Congress should be found to act on the principles avowed by Mr R. King in the Senate; or on the principles contained in the petition presented to the House of Representatives by its then Speaker, Mr J. W. Taylor, in the session of 1822-3; or on the principles contained in the report of a committee of the House of Representatives in the case of the slave of D'Auterive, at the session before the last."

The acquisition of Texas for a slave market was a subject of grave calculation by grey-headed politicians, and men wearing the ermine of justice in the Virginia Convention of 1829. Judge Upshur of the Superior Court observed in a very elaborate speech, that if Texas was obtained, as he earnestly hoped, it would raise the price of slaves considerably. Mr Gholson, of the Virginia Assembly, stated in 1832, that the price of slaves fell twenty-five per cent within two hours after the news of the non-importation act of Louisiana was known in that state. The acquisition of Texas would probably raise their price fifty per cent at least. The number of slaves now in the United States, supposing them to have increased as rapidly since 1830 as they did between 1820 and 1830, is 2,444,855, equal at \$200 per head, (Mr Jefferson's estimate,) to \$488,971,000. Fifty per cent on this sum is \$244,485,500—the immediate gain to the slave-holding portion of our fellow citizens from the annexation of Texas! We take into this calculation, which we believe to be under the truth, the political consideration that this annexation will either secure a permanent ascendancy to the slave-holding and nullifying states in the government of the union, or it will enable and embolden them to secede and set up a slave empire in that central, vast and most inviting portion of the continent. And then if they should want a further market for slaves, some twenty or thirty years hence, the Mexicans will have to fight for existence, or fall a prey to this insatiable monster, the modern Minotaur, American slavery. This is inevitable. It was avowed five years ago, in an article in the *Edgefield Carolinian*, supposed to be from the pen of the present Gov. McDuffie, that the juxtaposition of "a free empire to the slave-holding southwest" was a nuisance which ought to be abated by our obtaining Texas. The Georgians could not bear the juxtaposition of Florida. Where is this to end?

To these elements of an important and bloody war in Texas, must be added the land speculators in all our principal cities, including some of the most influential officers of government. There is much reason to apprehend that capitalists have dipped into this concern. It is no impeachment of their accustomed sagacity, to suppose them to have calculated with confidence on the success of the grasping and encroaching policy of our slave-holding government in that direction. To the influence of these speculators may be attributed the meetings, committees and donations in our free cities, and the rash levying of war against a friendly republic, in violation of the law of nations, and in defiance of the penal laws of this country; the culpable negligence or collusion of prosecuting officers and grand jurors, and the present imminent danger of a rupture between the two nations. The meetings of the south, on this subject, differ from those of the north, by extending far and wide in the interior, showing that the hearts of the people are in the matter. It has been pointed out in the southern papers for the last four years, as the only remaining way of obtaining Texas, that the American emigrants should assume independence, and receive aid, and ultimately protection and admission into the union from the people and government of the United States. In Mississippi, three years ago, they made it a test question to their candidates for Congress, whether aid should not be given to the Texans in case they should secede from Mexico?

Austin was released from imprisonment, probably by the clemency of the Mexican President, last autumn. He has never given any account of himself. As he had obtained the universal sympathy and commendation of the presses in the United States without their knowing, why, he

probably thought it safest to "let well enough alone." On his return, he was complimented by a public dinner, at which he made a speech, convincing the colonists, we presume, that they could not have slavery, without having war.

Even now, when war is commenced, no specification of a single act of oppression, of a single infraction of rights, or even of the withdrawal of a privilege or indulgence, is given. When the United States, with more than two millions of inhabitants revolted, it was thought that "a decent respect for the opinions of mankind," required them "to set forth the causes which impelled them to separation." The Texans, being some fifty thousand in all, of whom "ten" thousand are undoubtedly opposed to the movement, think it sufficient to cry, "come and fight for a fine estate!" This is their manifesto—with this they expect to circumvent the consciences of intelligent freemen, and win them to their standard. How sad a degeneracy in the press and the nation, does the bare venturing of such a proposition argue! But they are right; they are wiser in their generation than the children of light.

They rely upon slave politicians, and upon the Lynch-men of the south, the speculators and their dependents in the north, upon the profligate and desperate every where—and upon the secret connivance, and as soon as it shall be safe, the open protection of the government of the United States!

The President in his late message, announces the singular fact, that he had caused both the contending parties in Texas to be notified, that he should permit no violation of our territory by either. This is very extraordinary. What need of such notification? There may be more in it than meets the ear. It was stated in the city papers a few months ago, that the President had been negotiating a treaty with Indians for their lands lying within the boundaries of Texas! If this be true, it may have a connexion with the mysterious giving out in the message. We trust that our President, for his credit, is not so shameless as this—to pretending that Indian tribes in Mexico, can convey a valid title to the sovereignty and soil, when he has treated the claim of the Indians, even to have an existence, and a grave on their ancestral lands in our country, with so little consideration.

If we are drawn into a war for Texas, slavery and the slave trade, it will become one of the most eventful contests in history. If we are not drawn in, it will be owing wholly to the forbearance or fears of Mexico. But perhaps she has less to fear from such a contest, than is generally supposed. She has a free and compact population of 9,000,000, a veteran army of 20 to 30,000. She would have the sympathy of all the colored classes, both of African and Indian descent. She has colored officers of both races, a circumstance of vast importance in a war of color as this would be. She would have the sympathy of the civilized world. Great Britain, as the creditor of Mexico to a large amount, as her principal manufacturer and worker of mines, will, if Mexico desires it, lend any assistance to put an impassable barrier against the further progress of the United States on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. We have been informed that France concurs with the views of Great Britain in this behalf.

We shall wait with anxiety the further development of this plot, which we regard as one of the greatest and wickedest that was ever contrived "in the tide of time."

Benjamin Lundy, that indefatigable friend of the colored man, informs us in his last number of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, that he was near being mobbed twice in his late tour in Texas, that the "tar and feathers" were prepared, and would have been applied had not a Mexican officer been near, and informed of the proceeding. But fanaticism in favor of slavery is quite innocent.

If there be a remaining doubt that American slavery is at the bottom of this bloody war—that the design is to take the balance of power over United States' territory, south of Mason's and Dixon's line, by opening a southern slave market and drawing off the northern aristocracy to people it, thus if possible perpetuating the thralldom of unborn millions—read again the Decree on the part of the Mexicans, and following it, on the other part, the 9th article of the proposed Texan Constitution:

DECREE.

"Whereas, a great number of colonists, in contravention of the laws and institutions of the Mexican Republic, which expressly forbid slavery and the slave trade in all its possession and territories—availing themselves of the state of bondage, ignorance and almost destitution in which slaves are generally to be found in some of the States of the United States—found the means of importing, by sea and by land, and keeping in slavery, a great number of colored people, thus entailing that disgraceful system upon our country; Resolved,

1. The laws and institutions of the Mexican Republic on slavery and slave trade shall, from this day, remain in full force in the whole Territory of Texas.

2. In compliance with said laws, the persons of all colored people, of both sexes, are from this moment declared free, and this whatever may be the nature of the contracts which bind them to their masters; should said contracts be, in a direct or indirect manner, contrary to the existing prohibitory laws of the Republic on slavery and slave trade, in which case they shall be considered as null and of no value.

3. Colored people, who may present themselves to the military governors or commanders, claiming the protection of

the Mexican laws, shall be protected, allowing them their freedom, as well as the faculty of settling in whatever section of the Republic they choose, providing them with the necessary passport.

4. Those who shall, hereafter, contravene the Mexican laws on slavery and slave trade, shall incur the penalties prescribed in the latter.

San Felipe, 20th of March, 1836.

Signed, PERFECTO DE COS.

TEXAN CONSTITUTION.

"SEC. 9. All persons of color who were slaves for life previous to their emigration to Texas, and who are now held in bondage, shall remain in the like state of servitude, provided the said slave shall be the bona fide property of the person so holding said slave as aforesaid. Congress shall pass no laws to prohibit emigrants from the United States of America from bringing their slaves into the Republic with them, and holding them by the same tenure by which such slaves were held in the United States; nor shall Congress have power to emancipate slaves; nor shall any slave-holder be allowed to emancipate his or her slave or slaves without the limits of the Republic. No free person of African descent, either in whole or in part, shall be permitted to reside permanently in the Republic, without the consent of Congress, and the importation or admission of Africans or negroes into this Republic, excepting from the United States of America, is forever prohibited, and declared to be piracy."

This infamous writing takes it for granted that the image of God the Creator, can be the "bona fide property" of man the creature, and perpetuates this relation, "for life!" What it pronounces piracy from one point of compass it makes lawful trade from another!—an act highly worthy of its origin, completely harmonizing with the legislation of the United States Congress on the same subject.

It is questionable whether there is a set of men living, except American republicans, trained under the spirit of Southern slavery, capable of framing such a Constitution—such a foundation for an auxiliary to the American system of piracy. We believe it would shade the blackest code of the States of Barbary. It is a foul stigma on human nature. It is an awful insult to an all-wise and benevolent Creator. If the worlds of celestial intelligence can be supposed to notice the acts of our wicked race, with what infinite astonishment and indignation must they gaze on these detestable, unnatural, murderous doings! What clouds of retributive wrath must now be gathering around the brow of Omnipotent justice, ready to be poured down on these humanized sons of Babel, while their infernal conspirers are preparing their mansions among kindred spirits! If there be a Christian among them, let him "remember Lot's wife!"

INFANT BAPTISM.—The Syriac translation of the New Testament, it is admitted, was completed, very early in the second century, if not before; at least the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and Acts of the Apostles. Now, in the Syriac—the "Lydia and her household," "Jairus and his household," "Stephanus and his household," are translated, Lydia and her children, Jairus and his children, Stephanus and his children &c.

[Protestant Vindicator.

The Protestant Vindicator, as its name indicates, is devoted primarily to the vindication of Protestantism against Papacy.—That work it performs, on the whole, in a most able and admirable manner. But it cannot be supposed that the above paragraph was formed against Papacy, but against a large portion of Protestantism itself. The extending an ordinance of God's house to those who are spiritually ignorant of God, of his house and his ordinances, is the last thing that will disturb the Man of Sin—for it is one of his own rites, from which it is devoutly hoped that Protestants will ere long break off.

But, allowing the statements respecting the Syriac translation to be true—saying nothing about the fact that Lydia was a merchant-woman, pursuing the business of her calling hundreds of miles from home, and of the probability that she was without children—what do the statements prove? That unconscious infants were baptized?—Nothing like it. At the extent, they only prove that children were baptized, and the baptizing of children is no uncommon thing among Baptists. Comparatively there are few Baptist churches that have not children in them.

VT. LIT. & SCI. INSTITUTION.—The Trustees have engaged CARLETON PARKER, late of Kennebunk, Me., a graduate of Waterville College, for PRINCIPAL of their Institution. It is understood that Mr Parker contemplates making a business of teaching, and it is therefore hoped that his connexion with the school may give it permanency of character. His labors are to commence with the next quarter.

POSTAGE.—It is unpleasant to advert to this subject so often; but as long as our bill of postage is heavier than the bill of bread for our family—and a large proportion of it pure extortion—it is a matter of some importance, about which we have a right to complain. Some of our correspondents are entitled to all credit, while others are highly censurable. We have repeatedly received a one dollar bill, on which we have paid, together with the letter, from twenty to

twenty-five cents postage! Twenty-five dollars on a hundred for postage, would ruin the best business in the nation. It is too bad. It is *sin*. Repent brethren—repent.

BROTHER JOSEPH B. WILKINS, minister in Bolton, N. Y., is about to remove to Essex, Essex Co., N. Y., and wishes his correspondents to direct accordingly.

BROTHER WILKINS is requested to act as agent for the Telegraph in the region whither he goes.

BROTHER LINSEY DAVIS is requested to act as agent in Bolton.

THE MISSIONARY MAGAZINE & MONTHLY JOURNAL came too late for the present number.

WE have received the Preston Temperance Advocate, from England—a staunch *tea-totalist*—a sound, vigorous article. Extracts hereafter.

"A" is entitled to our thanks, and solicited to continue his favors—also "GERARD."

"WHAT PAY DO YOU RECEIVE FOR YOUR AGENCY?" was a question put to good brother A., a father in Israel, as he was distributing tracts and soliciting subscribers for a religious paper. "The satisfaction of seeing knowledge increased," was the reply. The best pay, and the only equivalent, that, in this world, the truly benevolent get for their labor.

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

FLORIDA.

From the Charleston Mercury, May 28.
A gentleman arrived in this city on Saturday evening last from St. Augustine, informing us that intelligence had been received at that place from Fort King, stating that the Indians were putting to death all their children under two years of age, meaning thereby to rid themselves of all encumbrances for a future desperate struggle; also that they were making corn in more than ordinary quantities, while the negroes were made to work very hard under guard of sentinels placed over them. This intelligence was received from a friendly squaw, who had escaped from the hostile Indians.

The Savannah Georgian of May 23d gives an account of the murder and scalping a man by the name of Mottat his plantation, above Mandarin, near Jacksonville.

Gov. Call has sent an order to Brig. Gen. Hernandez, to call into service 200 men for the protection of the county east of the St. John's river.

Gcn. Scott has arrived in the Dolphin steamer at Savannah, May 22, and was to leave the next day for Augusta, on his way, it was understood, to the Creek nation.

Information from Indian Key, to May 16th, states that the Indians employed in the fisheries, about 100 in number, and hitherto deemed friendly, had joined the hostile party. The Indian fires are seen from the Key every day, and an attack was hourly apprehended. The number of inhabitants is 70, the greater part helpless females and children. Not a single soldier is there to protect them.

CREEK WAR.—The Augusta Constitutionalist, of May 23d, states that Neah Mico, the head man of the Creeks, has declared hostilities, and old Choc Mailla has sent in word to Columbus he would burn the bridge, and if he could not take the town he would lay waste the country towards Flint river.

Among the slain, after the battle at Roanoke, were found the bodies of Mr. H. Jones, Messrs. Kershaw, A. Hill, and R. Gaudy, Captain Horn and Col Gibson were wounded, but not killed as reported.

The Indians have butchered 60 men, women and children in Chamber's County, Alabama, and the whole country from West Point, is deserted by the whites.

The Creeks, it is said, can muster 10,000 warriors. As they have been induced to take up arms by the successes of the Seminoles in Florida, so it is feared, if they should not soon be put down, the Cherokees may in turn soon be stimulated by the example of the Creeks.

Four chiefs are known to be friendly.—On the night of the 17th, a large party of Chehaws, Hichitees, and Uchees, had attempted to burn the bridge at Columbus.

The town of Columbus was placed under martial law on the 16th. Every man is in the ranks—business is suspended and the stores are closed.

From the Charleston Mercury, 26th May.

Extract of a letter received in this city, dated Augusta, May 21, at night.

Battle with the Indians.

"The passengers from the West by tonight's stage report, that the Indians had attacked Irvington. They had a hard fight, 40 whites killed, and 100 to 200 Indians, and one Indian chief taken prisoner. The account is believed to be true.

The Western Mail is entirely stopped.—We have no news from that quarter since Tuesday last, and it is impossible to say when we shall again have any communication with Montgomery, Mobile, &c. The Indians have taken all the stages, attempting to go through, and murdered the drivers and passengers, as many as fell into their hands. We think the contractors perfectly justifiable in stopping the mail, as it is next to impossible to get even a horse-man thro' the nation."—*Columbus Enq. May 20.*

TEXAS.—It is confirmed, to all human appearance, that Santa Anna is a prisoner to the Texans. The strongest evidence of the fact, at least that which seems most satisfactory to the editorial corps, is certain official letters of Santa Anna himself, to his under officers, announcing the fact, and giving them directions how to proceed while he remained in duress.—*N. Y. Evan.*

Copy of a letter from Gen Samuel Houston. SAN JACINTO, 26th Apr. 1836.

"Tell our friends all the news, and that we have beaten the enemy, killed 630, and taken 570 prisoners. Gen. Santa Anna and Cos are taken, and three generals slain; vast amount of property taken, and about 1500 stands of arms; many swords, and one nine pound brass cannon. Tell them to come on, and let the people plant corn."

Samuel Houston, Commander in Chief.

MARIA MONK, we are able to state, is again under the care of her legal guardian, appointed by the court of chancery. The

NOTICES.

TEMPERANCE.

An address will be delivered before the Temperance Society in the Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution, by E. W. SHERMAN, on Friday the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M.

W. BRANCH, O. G. FOSTER, } *Ex. Com.*
I. H. DAYTON,

June 13, 1836.

Vt. Lit. & Sci. Institution.

The Philolexian Society connected with this Institution, have lately opened their READING ROOM AND LIBRARY, under such regulations as it is hoped will insure to it permanent success. Books, newspapers, and other periodicals of a character suitable to a room of this kind, will be very gratefully received from any of our friends who may please to bestow them.

E. W. SHERMAN, } *Committee*
SAMUEL KINGSBURY, } *of*
WILLIAM BRANCH, } *Arrange'rs.*
June 13, 1836.

The meetings of the benevolent societies of Washington county, whose anniversaries you were so kind as to notify last Winter, were adjourned until this month on account of a severe snow storm. They will take place, by leave of Providence, as follows:

Monday, June 20, Tract Society, 5 o'clock P. M.

Tuesday, 9 o'clock A. M., Directors of the Bible Society. Sabbath School Society at 10 o'clock. Colonization Society at 1 o'clock P. M. Young Men's Bible Society at 3 o'clock. Temperance Society at 6 o'clock.

Wednesday, Bible Society at 9 o'clock A. M. Temperance, *Tea-Total* Society, at 1 o'clock P. M. Foreign Missionary Society, (auxiliary to the American,) at 6 o'clock.

N. B.—The resolutions which were forwarded to various persons in the county, from which they were requested to address the meetings, are continued, and the same persons are requested to perform said duties at the ensuing meetings without failure.

By order of the Committee of arrangements, H. F. BALDWIN.
Hartford, June 1, 1836.

A special meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Vt. Lit. & Scientific Institution will be held at the Seminary, on Wednesday June 29th at 2 o'clock P. M. to decide upon the expediency of making provision for giving instruction in Theology to such candidates for the ministry as do not wish to go through an extended course of Classical and Theological study, and to transact any other business in relation to the Institution which may be tho't expedient when met. From what the Executive Committee have learned respecting the wishes of the churches in the State, they feel persuaded that provision for such a course as is alluded to above is necessary for the prosperity of the Institution, and have therefore voted to recommend it a motion to the Board. It is hoped there will be a general attendance of the members of the Board.

By order of the Executive Committee, WILLARD KIMBALL, Com.

THE ADDISON COUNTY MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE.—Will meet at the house of brother M. D. Miller, in Monkton, on the fourth Wednesday of the present month, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ESSAYS.

Saul's thorn in the flesh Br Case.

Best manner of dealing with impenitent sinners, Br Carpenter.

Best manner of dealing with those who once believed they had been regenerated, but now appear to take no interest in the cause of religion, Br Fletcher.

How can churches best co-operate with their pastors in promoting a revival of religion? Br Miller.

Design of the Lord's Supper, Br Angier.

Duty of believers to make a public profession of religion, Br Wright.

EXERCISES.

1 Pet. i, 18, Br Wright.

Mat. xxv, 40, "Case.

Gal. iii, 20, "Carpenter.

Luke vii, 28, last clause "Miller.

Heb. vii, 3, "Angier.

Br'n Dodge and Moore continued in their former appointments.

JOHN A. DODGE, President.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

W. Spaulding	\$2.00	Hiram G. Smith	1.75
Johnson Post	1.12	Amos Kinsie	1.00
Abel Wilmarth	1.50	Ebenezer Harris	1.00
Ira S. Wilmarth	.75	Glendon Brownson	2.00
Betsy White	.38	Mary Rice	1.00
Peter Robinson	1.75		

DIED.

In Leicester, 10th inst., Hiram Spaulding, late of Orwell.

In Whiting, Hiram Seely, Physician.

NOTICE.

STRAYED or stolen from the inclosure of the subscriber in Chittenden, on or about the first of May, a five or six years old MARE, of a bright bay, long switch tail with a small star in the forehead. Whoever will return said mare, or give information where she may be found, shall be handsomely rewarded.

DEMING GORHAM.

Pittsford, May 28, 1836. 36.3w.